

Nov 16, 1532

De Soto (the Cavalry commander)
rode boldly into the Inca's camp
to invite the Son of the Sun to dine
with the Spaniards and thus
enticed him into their midst. The
ruse brought about one of the most
dramatic moments in history. On the
evening of Saturday Nov. 16, 1532
Pizarro captured the Inca &

demoralized his army, killing thousands
of courtiers and bodyguards without
losing a man. For 8 months

(~~Nov~~, Dec 16, Jan 16, 1533, Feb 16; Mar 16; Apr 16;
May 16, June 16; July 16 ± 1533) he held
Atahualpa for ransom in CAJAMARCA
while the realm quivered and vessels
amassed 24 tons of exquisite treasure.
Then the Spaniards garroted the 13th Inca
and marched 800 miles down the royal
road to CUZCO

1532

Diego de Almagro was Francisco Pizarro's partner in launching the Spanish conquest of Peru. For his efforts Almagro was given the governorship of New Toledo, a territory that stretched south of the Inca heartland into present-day Chile. Dissatisfied with these desert wastes, Almagro returned to Peru

to fight Pizarro and his brothers
He captured Cusco for himself. But
Francisco Pizarro's brother Hernando
retook the city and executed
Atahualpa

1532-33

Atahualpa

He was captured, held for
ransom and executed by
Spanish conquistador Francisco
Pizarro.

On his way from Quito to Cuzco,
Atahualpa paused at hot springs
of CAJAMALCA in northern Peru
when he learned that worded

strangers in ultra jackets and heavy
staves that spoke the thunder
were riding strong beasts into the
highlands to pay homage to him.

The foreigners numbered 167 soldiers,
62 horses, some renegade Indians,
a leader meaning 60 and a priest
ATAHUALPA had no concept of the human
nerve of Pizarro and his cavalry
commander HERNANDO de Soto.

1532

The Incas, experts in organization and engineering, did not have wheels, arches, or writing. At the height of their power, before the Spanish Conquest in 1532, the Incas ruled the entire area in South America from Quito, Ecuador to the Rio Maule, Chile. Their empire was centered at Cuzco, Peru.

1532-1533

1912 Dates J-BK

Pizano compared Peru

1532

Four survivors of the
Norwegian expedition (of 400 men
in Tampa Bay in 1528)
walked around Gulf and to
Mexico in 1532 having
walked thousands of miles.